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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
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FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

CLEVELAND.
Manufacturers in Council.
First Day's Session.
Memorial and Resolutions Adopted.
Adjournment Until To-day.

[Special Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, December 17, 1867.

To-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, there will assemble in this city a convention of the manufacturers of the country, to take some action regarding the onerous taxes imposed on domestic manufactures and productions. As yet there have not many delegates arrived, although every room of the leading hotels has been secured in advance by promised delegations from Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Lynn, Providence, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and other important manufacturing cities of the Union. This afternoon a caucus of delegates was held and a programme fixed for the Convention to-morrow. It is proposed that a plan for the complete revision of the present system of Internal Revenue, so far as it is inimical to the manufacturing interests of the country, be prepared, endorsed and forwarded to Congress, with an earnest appeal for prompt action. The leading delegates assert that the present depression in trade, which points to an inevitable crisis, is largely due to the excessive taxation imposed on home products by the Government. While they believe in sustaining the credit of the country by just and reasonable contributions in the way of special taxes, and in fully aiding the discharge of the public debt, still they hold that in view of the embarrassment in financial circles prevailing from one end of the land to the other, their interests, as well as the nation's, can best be subserved by adjusting the revenue system to the actual necessities of the Government.

It is understood that the purchasing policy of Mr. Seward, his inordinate desire to increase, at vast outlay, the territorial possessions of the United States, at a time when the nation is weighed down almost to bankruptcy by debt contracted during the war, will receive a merited rebuke from the Convention.

Pittsburgh will doubtless be represented by fewer delegates than any other city of like importance in the country. However, the gentlemen in attendance have been selected with good care and will faithfully represent Pittsburgh's interests in the Convention. The Convention cannot fail to have due influence on the National Assembly, and its proceedings will be watched for with much eagerness by those interested in the success of home industry.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18, 1867.

Senator Cameron's letter favored taking off the taxes on manufactures immediately, making luxuries and customs pay the ordinary expenses of the Government; interest on the national debt must be paid in gold; currency volume be regulated to the business wants; advocates only honest men for collecting revenue; in favor of good men only; would send the dishonest to the penitentiary, and is opposed to the immediate resumption of specie payment.

Gen. Moorhead is in favor of the reduction or removal of taxes on manufactures, and especially those that compete with foreign labor, except luxuries; would reduce the number of taxable articles, thus save the expense of collection; would further tax whiskey and tobacco; would cooperate with manufacturers to prevent importations, thus securing the balance of trade in our favor; believed in funding the floating debt by long bonds payable in coin—the time for redemption by specie not distant.

James M. Cooper, of Pittsburgh, said the Convention should move in the right direction. This generation should be relieved from the payment of the principal debt created for the preservation of the nation. If to pay that debt was the interest on the government a partner in business with the manufacturer, without risk, the foreign not the home manufacturer is fostered by the Government. With the heavy internal revenue law and import duties the products are crushed between the upper and nether mill stone.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Direct Duty Resolution.

CLEVELAND Dec. 18, 1867.

The National Convention of Manufacturers assembled in this city this forenoon at ten o'clock. About two hundred delegates were present, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. John S. Newberry, of Detroit, was appointed temporary Chairman, and D. B. Sidway, of Chicago, temporary Secretary. After recess, the committee on permanent organization, through Mr. Ward, Chairman, reported the following permanent officers for the Convention: President, B. W. Raymond, of Illinois, representing the wool manufacturers; Vice Presidents, Ethan Chamberlain, of New York, cotton; Charles Dickenson, Connecticut, on brass, German silver and copper; P. W. Gates, of Illinois, woolen machinery; John McNulty, Maryland, sugar refinery; G. W. Cochrane, Massachusetts, shoe and leather; J. F. Burchard, Wisconsin, furniture; E. W. Stevens, Pennsylvania, iron; D. Myers, Michigan, matches; Preserved Smith, Ohio, car-building; Robt. Montgomery, Indiana, furniture; B. Halliton, Maine, cotton; J. H. Woodman, Vermont, cotton.

Secretaries — Jasper E. Williams, Cleveland; B. McAllister, Jr., Philadelphia; A. T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; E. F. Waters, Massachusetts; J. H. Dowill, Illinois.

The report was accepted, and Mr. Raymond took the chair, briefly returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him by the Convention.

Mr. J. S. Newberry, of Detroit, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The proposition and call for the Convention emanated from the Detroit Manufacturers' Convention, and by their action they specified particularly the subjects which they wished considered by this Convention, and

WHEREAS, The delegates appointed to this Convention were appointed under such call, therefore,

Resolved, That as the sole purpose for which this Convention was called was to obtain from Congress the immediate removal of all taxes upon manufactures and productions, except luxuries, and to change the mode of assessment and collection of the revenue, and the appointment and removal of revenue officers, we will confine the action of this Convention to that purpose *strictly*.

After a brief discussion, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A general committee to whom should be referred all resolutions, memorials, &c., for consideration and report, was appointed as follows: Maine, F. A. Brown, B. F. Hamilton; Massachusetts, F. F. Emery, William C. Plunkett; Connecticut, Charles Dickenson, George Johnson; New York, John Williams, George W. Chadwick; Pennsylvania, H. W. Oliver, Jr., A. Campbell; Maryland, James A. Garry, G. F. Tiffany; Ohio, S. H. Buckton, James Mason; Indiana, Robert Montgomery; Illinois, S. J. Russell, Charles S. Wilson; Michigan, Le Bloosom, George Esterly; Michigan, E. B. Ward, D. M. Richardson; Vermont, J. H. Woodman.

The Committee was instructed to receive and consider all resolutions, suggestions and memorials submitted to them.

The Convention then adjourned till half part two this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CLEVELAND, December 18.—The afternoon session of the Manufacturers' Convention was a short one. Mr. Raymond, President, called G. W. Cochrane, Vice President, from Massachusetts, to the Chair, who will hereafter preside.

The Committee on resolutions is in session, E. B. Ward, Chairman, G. B. Stebbins, Secretary. They are carefully preparing a report and will submit it tonight.

The time of the Convention was spent in hearing answers to invitations from Committee on Arrangements.

Letters were read from Hon. D. A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue, Senator Reverdy Johnson, Representatives J. K. Moorhead, D. J. Morrell and Wm. D. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Wm. Lawrence and J. A. Garfield, Ohio, Gov. Crapo, Michigan, and Baker, Indiana, Hon. J. T. Faxon, Utica, John L. Hayes, Boston, Stephen Colwell, Philadelphia, and others—all expressing their fullest and most cordial sympathy with the objects of the Convention. Those of Messrs. Wells, Moorhead, Kelly and Morrell were referred to the committee on resolutions.

Adjourned to 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock.

The Committee on Memorial and Resolutions made a unanimous report. The Chairman offered the report, the general plan of which embodies the report and memorial prepared by the Committee of the Detroit Manufacturers' Association substantially, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention affirms, first and before all other considerations of advantage to individuals or classes, the sacredness of a full and just ultimate payment of the national debt, and that in urging a change and reduction of internal revenue taxation, we would bear in mind the final and early success, to injure or to destroy which is shame and embarrassment for individuals or nation alike.

The Committee further reported two memorials for presentation to Congress, urging upon that body the adoption of the views set forth in the resolutions.

The first recounded the vast collection of Internal Revenue exclusively from whisky, fermented liquors and wines, tobacco, snuff and cigars, steamboat and railway dividends, and deposits, legacies and successions, licenses, stamps and brokers' sales of stocks and gold, and that all taxes now levied upon manufactures be removed. The memorial urged at length that from the sources named sufficient revenue could be raised, leaving all our industrial interests to expand unfettered.

The second memorial urged the adoption by Congress of the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of a thorough system of examination into the moral and educational fitness of all candidates for office, as in all European governments.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim* and adopted.

Both memorials were then taken up, and after a brief discussion adopted.

After the transaction of some miscellaneous business, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

EARTHQUAKE.
Shocks Felt in Canada, Vermont, New York, and Other Sections.

—Shocks, as of an earthquake, were felt at three o'clock Wednesday morning at Burlington, Vermont, and at Montreal, Canada. At Burlington most of the inhabitants were awakened, and the shock lasted about twenty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont, and in New York as far south as White Hall, and throughout Canada from Bellville to Sackville, New Brunswick.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., December 18.—A considerable shock of an earthquake was experienced here at ten minutes past three this morning. The duration was about a minute and a half.

ODDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 18.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt this morning. It shook the firmest buildings. No damage to persons or property.

AUBURN, N. Y., December 18.—A very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt about three o'clock this morning.

MONTREAL, CANADA, Dec. 18.—A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at 3 A. M.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The earthquake extended as far west as Port Hope and east to Three Rivers.

CALIFORNIA.
United States Senator Pomeroy Feels in Earnest—Storm in Oregon.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 17.—The Democratic Legislative Caucus adjourned to-night without making any nomination for United States Senator. They agreed to cast the vote in joint Convention to-morrow, so as to prevent the election of one by the Republicans.

A letter in the *Alta Californian*, from Mariposa county, states that the Benton Mills dam property, of Mariposa county, was swept away by the floods. A total loss. A large portion of the wreck went over the Crown Point dam, two miles below, on the 10th inst. The work was just finished, and cost nearly thirty thousand dollars.

A telegram from Oregon, Washington Territory, announces that great damage was done in that section by a storm. The town of Monticello, on the Coquitz river, was destroyed by the flood. Serious damage was done to the telegraph throughout the country.

Flour dull at from $7.50 to $8.00; Wheat $2.50; Legal Tenders, 74½.

Remodeled at Sea.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FT. MONROE, Dec. 18.—The steamship Sappho, from New York for Wilmington, foundered at sea. The crew was saved.

GEN. HANCOCK.
Message of the President to Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—An official copy of the order issued by Major General W. S. Hancock, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated at headquarters, New Orleans, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances. It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct, that he will uphold the Courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred rights of trial by jury and privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty is still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be. When a great soldier, with unrestrained power in his hands to oppress his fellow men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his praise, in saying he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters. Where nower above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives, but the distinguished General has the honor of being the first officer, in high command, south of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Hancock's patriotic conduct is due to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fitting that its display should be made every civil virtue proclaimed so its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1867.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.
Message from the President Complimenting Gen. Hancock—It is Laid on the Table—Mandatory Reconstruction Bill Passed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

SENATE.

The CHAIR submitted a memorial of citizens of Arkansas, addressed to the Governor, setting forth that in consequence of destitution in some of the counties fears existed of an outbreak, and asking additional military force. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Committee on Judiciary were discharged, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, from the further consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the inquiry by the Senate in relation to the employment of Attorney by that Department in the Court of Claims. They were also discharged, on his motion, from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry whether West Virginia is one of the United States, whether the act to protect all persons in their constitutional rights is constitutional, and whether the Constitution or Amendments do not part of the Constitution, on the ground that the Senate has already passed on those questions.

Also, a report, with a recommendation to postpone the House bill to regulate the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER stated that he desired to examine the bill, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD called up the resolution requesting the President to transmit any correspondence now on file with Great Britain and the United States relative to the joint occupation of the island of San Juan, and copies of the agreement on the subject.

M. WILLIAMS said this information had already been communicated to the House.

Mr. HOWARD did not seen it, and waited to know why Great Britain was permitted to occupy American territory. She had no right to a single inch of that island.

After further discussion the resolution was passed.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill, supplemental to the several acts in relation to the reconstruction of the rebel States, as follows:

Be it enacted, that nothing in any the acts heretofore passed in relation to the reconstruction of the rebel States shall be construed as authorizing the opening of registration lists in any of the States, at any time, at any elect that shall be held therein for any branch of the Convention, as provided in su acts; but at any election hereafter held in any of the said States the qualified voters therein shall be those who were registered as such prior to the general election at which such members were chosen, and at any election in said States upon any Constitution granted in and for such States, as provided in said acts, shall not be necessary that one half of all the registered voters shall vote on the question of ratification, and so much of any such act as requires that there to vote at such election is hereby repealed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to provide for a District and Circuit Court in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. HOWE called up the House resolution to prevent the forfeiture of certain land granted to railroads in Michigan and Wisconsin, which passed.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill to amend the act to expedite and regulate the printing of Congressional documents.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of admitting Hon. F. J. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, to his seat.

The report is accompanied by the evidence taken on the subject and a resolution offered by Mr. Johnson to admit Mr. Thomas to his seat on taking the prescribed oath.

The report and resolution were, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to exempt unmanufactured cotton from internal tax was taken up, the question being on the motion of Mr. CONKLING to postpone until the third Monday in February. The subject was debated at some length until a motion to adjourn, by Mr. RAMSAY, stopped the discussion.

Mr. RAMSAY, however, yielded to the suggestion of the Chair to allow the reading of a message from the President relative to General Hancock, after which Mr. WILSON said the Military Committee had referred to them resolutions of thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles and Schofield, for their administration of law in the South, and he moved to refer the communication to that Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—And printed.

Several Senators—No, no.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said of course it should be printed.

Mr. CONKLING—Why?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—I never saw a President's Message that was not printed.

Mr. CONKLING said in the history of the Government there had never been known a message like this one, showing such a spirit as that showed. He did not know that the proper disposition was to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but he thought it would strike a majority of the Senators, when they read and reflected upon it, that something more or less than that should be done. He therefore moved to lay it on the table for the present.

Mr. DOOLITTLE made an effort to get the floor, but Mr. RAMSEY insisted upon his motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT offered a resolution reciting the information received that American whaling vessels had recently been ordered off the Russian coast of America, in the Ochotz Sea, by a Russian war vessel, and that the boats of one American vessel had been fired upon, and directing the Secretary of State to furnish information in reference to such acts, and whether Americans have or have not a right to pursue our naval business in those seas and on that coast without molestation. Adopted.

Mr. POLAND, from the Election Committee, reported in the Missouri contested election that Mr. Van Horn was entitled to a seat. Laid over.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to amend the bankruptcy law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion, or absence without leave, from the army or navy, by act of July 19th, 1867, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge, under the limitation and instructions of that act. The second section repeals the twenty-first section of the act of March 3d, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it is not to effect the decisions of court martials, and not entitle any person to bounty, pension, pay or emoluments of any kind.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. GARFIELD, HARDING, BROMWELL, Illinois, WASHBURNE, Ind., LOGAN, and other members.

Mr. WASHBURNE opposed the second section and moved to strike it out.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the bill as the entering wedge for the restoration of officers of the army and navy who deserted the service and joined the ranks of the rebellion. It was the same character of legislation as that of the bill passed yesterday relating to officers cashiered or dismissed from the service. GARFIELD replied to the representations of Mr. Logan were very grave, very serious and very unwarranted. There was not the slightest ground for the representation that this bill could enure to the benefit of rebel officers who had forfeited their allegiance at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Mr. LOGAN said the style of charging a gentleman with misrepresentation or misstatement of facts was very common to the gentleman from Ohio, but for himself, he would prefer that the gentleman should hereafter use softer phrases if he desired to apply them to him.

Mr. GARFIELD trusted that he was not behind the gentleman in the courtesies of debate, and if he saw a gentleman had misrepresented his position it was because he had no trick of language with which to clothe the thing in any less direct or decided way.

Mr. ALLISON inquired whether the repeal of the twenty-first section of the act of March 3d, 1865, left the law virtually relieve from all penalty those officers of the army and navy who had abandoned their flag and embraced the cause of rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD replied it did not. Those men would still be liable to be court martialed and punished for desertion. This law simply proposed that the extraordinary provisions of the act of 1865 should be repealed.

Mr. SCHENCK asked him whether these men, after having spent the prime of life, and being no longer in the military service, could be tried as deserters?

Mr. GARFIELD presumed they could.

Mr. SCHENCK then argued that the repeal of the twenty-first section of the act of 1865 would let all those men go scot free.

After further discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. RANDALL asked leave to offer a resolution that the recess from December 26th, declaring it is not necessary to proceed further in building or equipping ships of war, shall not be construed as the expression of the opinion that the use for the discharge of mechanics or laboring men from the navy yard.

Mr. PIKE objected and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an appropriation bill to supply the deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, for the service of quartermasters and supplies, of $3,550,000; incidental expenses, $680,000; for purchasing cavalry and artillery horses, $400,000; transportation of army, $7,550,000—making in all $12,000,000. There are other items in the bill, making the whole amount $12,965,000.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ELIOT in the chair of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

Mr. SPALDING addressed the Committee, claiming that the House had under certain circumstances, constitutionally a right to intervene in the treaty making power of government.

The Committee rose, and the SPEAKER laid before the House a Message from the President, in commendation of Major General Hancock. The reading of the Message created some amusement on the Republican side of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked if anyone knew whether it was genuine—or a hoax?

The SPEAKER said it was a Message from the President of the United States, delivered by the President's private Secretary.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether it was in order now to offer a resolution of thanks to General Hancock.

The SPEAKER said it would require unanimous consent.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., wished the resolution to be read.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested a similar resolution to that voted to General Sheridan.

The SPEAKER suggested he could not recall the words of that resolution.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the message was laid on the table and ordered printed. [The message is given in full elsewhere.]

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution from the City Council of Cincinnati, and a large mass meeting of citizens of Cincinnati, protesting against the treatment of adopted citizens by foreign nations. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a variety of information in reference to Whiskey Distilleries. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which his reconstruction bill was (on the 6th of December) referred to the Judiciary Committee. He remarked the Committee on Reconstruction had agreed substantially to his bill.

Mr. BINGHAM corrected his colleague, and said the Reconstruction Committee had rejected the substance of his bill.

The reference was reconsidered, and the bill came before the House.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Reconstruction Committee, offered as a substitute the bill he sought to introduce yesterday.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the substitute by striking out the third section.

After debate, Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, and the substitute on the bill, as amended, was passed—yeas 104, nays 34—a strictly party vote.

The following is the bill, as passed:

Be it enacted, That so much of the fifth section of an act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, as requires that a majority of all registered voters of the District shall have voted on the ratifications of the Constitution before it becomes valid, be and the same is hereby so modified that a majority of votes cast at the election for ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall be considered as valid, and as affirming or rejecting said Constitution.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the votes of the several States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may at the time of voting on the ratification of the Constitution, also vote for members of Congress, who shall be entitled to take seats as members of the House of Representatives on taking the oath of office required by law, whenever and as soon as such States are duly reconstructed and entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; and until such representation shall be made the electors for said members shall be according to districts as they existed in the years 1858 and 1859, except where Congress otherwise provided for, and the same election officers who shall make returns of votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the Constitution shall also receive and certify the votes cast for members of Congress, and give certificates of election to those possessing the largest number of qualified votes, and who shall be entitled thereto.

Adjourned.

River Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—River rising with five feet five inches in the canal by the mark. Weather clear, with the thermometer at 31 degrees.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, December 18.—River stationary with six and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather moderating and snow melting slowly. P.

SECOND EDITION.
THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.
Continued Fenian Excitement.
Another Attempt to Blow Up a Prison.
Arms and Ammunition Seized.
Examination of Prisoners.
Press Censorship in France.
Exciting Debate in the Italian Parliament.
The War in Abyssinia.
King Theodoras Applying the Torch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEARING OF ALLEGED FENIANS.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The examination of John Martin, and others connected with the funeral demonstration on the 8th instant, was concluded yesterday, but the decision of the Court was reserved. This morning the accused were again brought before the magistrate, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Lalor were committed for trial on a charge of misdemeanor. They immediately furnished the requisite bail and were discharged from custody.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP PRISONS.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—*Evening.*—Another attempt was made to-day to blow up the city prisons. Powder was placed under one wall of the Manchester jail, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators without attracting attention. Owing to some defect in the arrangement of the materials, the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt could be renewed. No arrests have been made and there is no clue to the guilty parties.

ARMS, &C., SEIZED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Arms and ammunition, secreted by the Fenians, have been discovered and seized by the police at several places in England.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A dispatch from Massowah says: A report from the interior reached the British expedition that King Theodorus had set fire to and destroyed Debra Tabor.

ITALY.

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—Prime Minister Menabrea replied yesterday to the attacks made upon the Government by the Liberal party in Parliament. In the course of his speech he said Italy would sooner or later possess Rome, but that this could be accomplished not by arms but by moral force. Baron Ratazzi followed in a speech in opposition to the chief Minister, saying the popular vote in Naples and the cities of Italy showed the nation demanded a different policy.

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 18.—The *Invalide Russe* says the policy agreed upon between France and Austria on the Eastern question, if persisted in, will imperil the tranquility of Europe.

FRANCE.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

PARIS, December 18.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular, signed by the prefect of police, announcing the censorship of the city under more rigorous censorship.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, December 18.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed at an advance of 4d; Middling Uplands in port at 7¾d; to arrive, 7¾d; do Orleans, 7¾d; sales of 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—corn, 46s 4d; wheat, California white, 10s 2d; No 2 red western, 9s 7d; other articles remain unchanged. Provisions—Beef, 112s 6d for winter cured; Pork, 97s 7d. Lard, 59s; Cheese, 52s; Bacon, 49s 6d. Produce—Sugar dull; Rosin, common, 6s 9d; medium, 11s. Petroleum, 2s for spirits, and 1s 4d for refined.

ANTWERP, December 18.—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed dull at 45 francs, 25c.

PARIS, December 18.—There was a reaction in the feeling on the bourse to-day and rentes are flat.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Consols 92⅞-16; 5-20s 72; Illinois Central 89; Erie 49¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—United States bonds 76½.

AWFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.
On the Lake Shore Road.
Between Forty and Fifty Passengers Burned to Death.
List of Killed and Wounded.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, December 18.—The New York express train from Cleveland on the Lake Shore road, due here at 12:45 P. M., being badly behind time, when two miles this side of Angola, either from defect in a rail or frost, met with a serious accident about three o'clock this afternoon. The two rear passenger cars were thrown off the track and rolled over an embankment of twenty feet. A train with surgeons, officers of the road, and others, left at four o'clock to render assistance. The killed and wounded are expected here at nine o'clock, and every preparation is being made by the citizens to make the wounded comfortable.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, so far as ascertained:

Killed—Mrs. J. M. Strong, of Buffalo; Mary Freeman, residence unknown; J. P. Hayward, Agent of Road at State line.

Wounded—Anna Maria Gates, Corfu, N. Y.; Mary Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary Sheldon and child, Corfu, N. Y.; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, Utica; R. M. Russell, Franklin, Tenn.; W. L. Pettin, James Brown, Buffalo; Mr. Laing and two children, Groton; Mary Salter, Corfu, N. Y.; Mrs. Ann McCarthy, Princeton, Ill.; Daniel Carr, Brooklyn; Lydia Strong, Buffalo; Ira Babcock and wife, Syracuse; Mr. Forbush, Buffalo; Robert Sloan and wife, Oneida; Mrs. Hamlin, Buffalo; Winnie McCarthy, Lowell, Mass.; W. H. Moore, Brooklyn; Albert Rivensburg, Albion, N. Y.; C. Cobb, Salem, Ill.; H. Thomas, Utica; M. Copely, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Teller, Utica; Mrs. L. H. Thomas, Kenosha, Wis.; Garret Hurley, Corry, Pa.; M. Ayer, New York; Charles W. Layne, Utica.

Missing—Stephen Stewart, President of the Oil Creek Railroad.

MORE SERIOUS THAN REPORTED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—The accident at Angola was more serious than at first reported. The rear car went over an embankment thirty feet, was set on fire, and out of fifty passengers only two escaped. The rest were burned to death, and all that is left is a mass of blackened and charred remains, without any means of ascertaining the names. The accident occurred at Big Sisters bridge, a quarter of a mile east of Angola. One train, with the injured passengers and a wrecking car, arrived here about half past nine. The balance of the wounded will be here about twelve. Every preparation is being made to care for their wants by the citizens.

Inquests are now being held at Angola on the killed.

A large number of physicians of Buffalo left on the four o'clock special train to assist the wounded.

In reported killed, the following are mentioned: Jasper Fuller and wife, of Spartansburg, Pennsylvania; Mr. Graves, residence unknown; W. H. Rose, North Bend, Pa.; E. B. Forbush, Buffa; Mrs. W. Freeman, Norwich, Pa.; Mrs. Hubbard, St. Catharine, C. W.; Frank Walker, Buffalo.

Additional Wounded—Henry Jackson, Ill.; S. T. Howard, New York; James Walsh, Brooklyn; W. C. Patterson, Oil Creek; Mrs. Fisher, Minnesota, (insensible); Chas. P. Wood, Buffalo; A. T. Fisher, Owanatta, Minnesota.

FROM WASHINGTON.
The Bill to Suspend Further Reduction of Currency.
Bonded Warehouse Regulations.
National Bank Loans.
Pittsburgh Revenue District.
Southern Public Lands.
The Maryland Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1867.

METHOD NOT INFALLIBLE.

United States Treasurer Spinner states the recently published method of detecting counterfeit notes by comparisons of of numbers and letters is not infallible.

REVENUE AGENT FOR TEXAS.

A. B. Slonaker, of Philadelphia, has been appointed revenue agent for the State of Texas, and has left for his post.

REDUCTION OF CURRENCY.

The following is the House bill to suspend the further reduction of currency: Be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of currency by redeeming or cancelling United States notes, shall be and hereby is suspended.

For this Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, has reported to the Senate the following as a substitute:

That so much of the act approved April 12th, 1866, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the government, approved March 3d, '65, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the extent of four millions of dollars per month, be and the same is hereby suspended until Congress shall otherwise provide.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has instructed its chairman to report favorably on the bill authorizing the President to appoint any officer on the retired list, not below the rank of commander, to Consular positions under the government, with short pay.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would, at the next short time, abolish all general bonded warehouses for spirits, or such as are designated as class B, and establish more of class A, as now authorized by Secretary McCulloch. The story that distillers can store spirits manufactured in a separate place is also without foundation. There is authority for saying Secretary McCulloch has in contemplation the removal of certain storekeepers of large bonded warehouses.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

The Comptroller of Currency has sent a circular to National Banks for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of money loaned by them during 1867, and the total number of business men accommodated together with the average time for which loans were made.

THE PITTSBURGH REVENUE DISTRICT.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, sent to the House some interesting documents relative to Internal Revenue matters in the Pittsburgh District, showing that Mr. N. P. Sawyer, of the *Republic* newspaper in that city, has been engaged in what looks very much like a black-mail business. It appears that some charges of this sort reached the Internal Revenue Bureau in October last. The Commissioner sent Special Agent J. M. Miller, a Revenue Agent of Philadelphia, out there to investigate matters. Politically, he is a Democrat, and Sawyer and his associates are Republicans. Miller went to Pittsburgh and spent some time in making investigations. His report to the Treasury Department is that there is no ground for the charges. With it were affidavits of half a dozen Deputy Oil Inspectors under J. G. Langdon, the Chief Inspector of that District. The Department has paid a certain amount per barrel for inspecting, and the game of Sawyer was to demand and collect from them all but a certain amount per month, some of them, however, failing to keep 100 and others $125. O'Donnel, one of the Inspectors, swears that Sawyer demanded all the money he received over $90 per month; that he left a sufficient sum to prevent the arrangement; that the profits of oil inspection in the Pittsburgh District should go to the support of the Republic newspaper; and he also swears to a long conversation in which the effort was made to force him to giving up his receipts, and that because he refused to do so he was asked to resign, and asked for his removal. Charles B. Strain, another Inspector under Langdon, who seems to have been a colleague or confederate of Sawyer, swore that Langdon demanded all his earnings over ninety dollars per month; that he refused to comply with the demand; that Sawyer thereupon said he had told Langdon that better settle with Langdon & Co. He further swore that after he had declined to come down as they desired, they did all they could to get him turned out.

John Littell, another Deputy, swore that he had been bullied into paying over part of his earnings, and he said that in seven and a half months, ending with the middle of October, he had paid over $3,000 to Langdon.

G. L. Braun, another Inspector, swore that Sawyer demanded a large share of his earnings; that he paid him some hundreds of dollars, and finally refused to divide any further, whereupon he was turned out of office.

There is more testimony of the same sort. Mr. Miller, the agent sent out to make investigations, gives a summary of the evidence, and says these transactions are great violations of law, prejudicial to the public service, and highly discreditable to the parties engaged therein. They show that Sawyer exercises a malign influence over officers of that District at once powerful and dangerous, and it should be abridged. He further says Langdon should be at once removed; the Assessor and Collector reprimanded for countenancing these illegal actions calculated to bring discredit on the administration of law; Littell should be forgiven, because poverty was the only excuse in his case; and Braun should be reinstated. It may be added, in conclusion, that Miller's recommendations were carried out some time ago.

THE MARYLAND SENATOR.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the credentials of Senator Thomas says they have taken evidence and find nothing sufficient, in their opinion, to debar Mr. Thomas from taking his seat, unless it be found by the action of his son having entered the military service of the Confederacy, and circumstances connected with that fact. Without the expression of an opinion in regard to this point, they report the whole evidence to the Senate. The testimony

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1867.

OF LATE, the weather has been decidedly cool, the mercury falling in many places to twenty odd degrees below zero. The impudence of the President is cooler still in asking Congress formally to thank General Hancock for repudiating its policy in the Fifth Military Department. Perhaps Congress owes this insult to its own lack of courago in dealing with the President.

THE "private" letter of Gen. GRANT to the President, assigning reasons against the removal of Mr. STANTON and Gen. SHERIDAN, and which appeared in these columns yesterday, was doubtless read with great satisfaction by many Republicans who have a deep solicitude to know exactly where he stands on paramont political questions. That letter shows him to be eminently sound, practical and judicious.

A REPORT is current to the effect that the Hudson River, the New York Central, the New York and Erie, and the Penns. Central Railroad Companies are about to repudiate their contracts with the Express companies, with a view of themselves carrying the packages of goods now carried by the Express companies. Probably this report has no other foundation that a suggestion in one of the New York newspapers that it would be well for these companies to enter upon this scheme. There are practical difficulties in the way, unless all railroad companies throughout the country could be brought into the arrangement.

THE REPORT of the Finance Committee of the Senate, to the effect that the 5-20 bonds, according to their terms, are not payable in coin but in currency, will satisfy most people but the holders thereof. The proposition to create a new loan, to run for forty years, payable principal and interest in coin, with interest at six per cent., to take up the 5-20s, affords a reasonable way out of the dilemma presumed to exist concerning the former loan. Holders of the 5-20s in case this proposition should be adopted would have the choice either to take the new bonds or receive pay for the old ones in currency. Of the interest on the proposed loan one per cent. is to be retained at the Treasury in lieu of taxes, one-half for the benefit of the national government, and the other half for the benefit of the States. This would avoid partially the existing cause of complaint, that capital is exempted from contributions for local purposes. It remains to find out what the foreign bond-holders will say. If their response should come in the form of orders to sell what they hold in our markets, a speedy fall would ensue.

ALL THROUGH the last summer the region drained by the Delaware river experienced almost incessant rains. There was an uncomfortable superabundance of water, making haying and harvesting difficult tasks, and seriously damaging the crops. In many of the villages the streets, for the space of three months, were not dry enough to create dust. As autumn advanced, the rains ceased, and the extreme of dryness followed. Up the Delaware, both in Pennsylvania and New York, the lumbermen, at an early day, commenced rafting the products of their forests and mills. The job completed they waited, first patiently and then impatiently, for water to float the rafts to market. None came. After a while the wells began to fail, and the volume of the streams to shrink. At length saw mills and grist mills were compelled to stand idle three to five days in the week. Last week the mercury sank to 22 deg. below zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer. Dismally the lumbermen began the work of unrafting their logs and sawed stuff. The latter was so frozen together as to be much broken in taking out. The expense and loss is estimated at full one-half the value of the crop. And yet there are no signs of a thaw. The weather prophets have fallen into a disrepute as deep as the political prophets.

A CORRECTION.

We are authorized to say on the authority of Mr. PURVIANCE, a member of the National Executive Committee, recently in session in Washington City, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report that any motion was made by Governor WARD or anybody else, to change the name of the Republican party. It first appeared in the Baltimore *Sun*, a rebel paper, that Governor WARD made such a motion, which was opposed by Mr. GREELEY, the latter of whom, through the *Tribune*, has positively contradicted the slander.

The Baltimore Convention of 1864 was styled a National Union Convention, and the National Committee, from which the recent call for a Convention has emanated, have designated the Convention, which is to meet in Chicago in May, a Union Republican Convention, and instead, therefore, of retrograding, have given it the approved party name all over the nation.

In this connection we are further authorized to say, in justice to Governor WARD, that a more distinguished or decided Republican is no where in the Union to be found, and that he is amongst the last men living who would willingly lower the standard of Republicanism. His very best energies and all the leisure time he can command from care of his executive office, are given to the promotion of the principles of the Republican party.

TIME'S CHANGES.

An old friend of our's, a Doctor of Divinity; moreover, a shrewd observer of men and their ongoings; with a vein of quiet humor, dashed with genial sarcasm, in his intellectual organization; was once giving us an account of a trip he made from the city of his residence to a village twenty miles away, to attend a meeting of his Presbytery. The time was a bland morning in June; the vehicle, an open carriage. Starting alone at the early dawn, before many people were astir, he had a rare opportunity to look about him. Impelled by professional sympathies, his reveries ran mainly upon ecclesiastical edifices. Similarity of use, he noticed, led to similarity of structure. What impressed him most was the fact that nearly all of them had steeples, which, judged by modern ideas, were superfluities. Even according to medieval notions these appendages were of no special account; belfries answering all practical purposes, of holding the baptized and sonorous metal; so that it might conveniently fulfill its function, by melodious clangor, of suppressing all manner of storms, and of frightening away from dying mortals evil spirits, standing alert to catch the disembodied souls, and carry them away to the realms of torture. As he thought on these old uses of church bells, and how modern radicalism had dissipated the old poetic ideas, he cast his eyes upward beyond the belfries, and noticed the fact, in new connections, that every steeple had a weather-cock upon it; so that all men might be able to tell at a glance which way the wind blew. But why, he mused, put instruments for this purpose on churches, rather than on secular buildings. The problem puzzled him. As his horses trotted on, he meditated, till at last the solution flashed upon his mind. He found, upon reflection, that the preaching pointed almost invariably the same as the weather cocks; and the utility of those contrivances was manifest.

We suspect that our neighbor, the *Commercial*, keeps a weather-cock for its own private use. True, with curious eyes, we have at various times scrutinized the building in which it is published, in vain attempt to detect the cunning implement; but our search has not been successful. Fifth street is so narrow as not to afford a full view of the premises; or, perhaps, younger eyes than our's may discern what we fail to distinguish.

When Mr. HORACE GREELEY, in the exercise of an undoubted right as a citizen, went bail for Mr. DAVIS, the *Commercial* joined lustily in the wild clamor of denunciation that went up from all parts of the country against him. The wind blew that way, and our neighbor went with the current. A few days ago Mr. GREELEY went much beyond the point indicated by the bailing of Mr. DAVIS. He called upon Congress to declare that "every Southerner who has for at least three months past supported Reconstruction on the basis of equal rights for all citizens, and still supports it, shall, after making and filing his affidavit of the fact, be restored to all political rights and placed on the registry of his district as a voter." This would be to deliver almost every rebel leader from trial, and from the necessity of giving bail, and to restore him to complete citizenship. To this the *Commercial* meekly responds, "The proposition is a sensible one." Does any one ask the reason for this change of tone? The weather-cock has shifted. What farther changes of doctrine are to appear, may always be foretold with infallible certainty, by who ever can find the weather-cock and note its variations.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The course of legislation at Washington has been somewhat obstructed during the past few days by the near approach of the holidays. The question of adjourning over was quite seriously considered before it was finally decided upon—a question which heretofore has scarcely been thought worthy of reflection—has been in fact usually adopted without much if any discussion. The reason of the exception this year is doubtless found in the disposition manifested in both Houses to work solidly and earnestly on the great and solemn questions which have arisen out of the ashes of the rebellion. How the curse of our national sin lingers among us! How Nemesis with her whips and scorpions pursues the guilty! Behold our forty national cemeteries populous with their ghastly regiments; half our imperial domain peeled by the rude knife of war, ploughed by cannon shot and shell; its people in poverty and distress; its mothers in weeds of mourning; and a nation plunged in a vast ocean of debt—all these because the godless Avarice had wrung from unpaid labor its dues and grew more hungry from the very meat it fed on! It is well that Congress address itself earnestly, solemnly, to the task before it and use no more time before acting than is needed for due consideration of the means of relief to the business of the nation.

Above all things, let us claim the attention of our legislators in this crisis to Home Industry. Let us lay it upon them as a solemn duty that they seek wisely for the springs of national prosperity. Who can doubt that they lie in the encouragement and protection of labor in our own country? Men engaged in the business of importing foreign fabrics, as well as the manufacturers thereof, swarm in the national capital at all times when a tariff is to be adjusted, and are eloquent everywhere over the "laws of trade," and contend for the "striking of shackles from trade," and that men should buy and sell according to their own interests, etc. There are no interests in this country to-day so well organized as those of foreign trade and importation; for the outside world on those matters strikes hands with vast wealth and influence here.

Without for a moment attempting to enter here into the discussion of the philosophy of "Protection," let it suffice to say that as a people we really need no foreign goods, or next to none! We can and ought to produce here at home all our own food and clothing. If, however, there are people who think they need better wines and cloths than our own soil or looms can produce, let them pay for them by contributing to the expenses incident to the government which protects them in the enjoyment of these luxuries. The laws which shall set spindles moving on the now useless waterfalls of the West and South, and light up the dark and silent ravines of Virginia with iron furnaces, and thus make home markets for all which the soil of those States can produce, will be the wisest and the most beneficent. Who doubts that in this vast Republic a wholesome competition will insure reasonable prices? Let us never cease crying aloud to our law-makers that the true wealth of a nation *is in its labor*, and to look after, foster, protect and care for that is to open every spring of prosperity and set it flowing to its fullest capacity.

It is not a good argument in favor of large importations that we need the gold paid as duties to meet the interest on our public debt; for, once we become a vast producing nation, with the balance of trade in our favor, the buyer comes hither and gladly pays us his gold; and, owing nobody, the vast sums now shipped to France, England and other lands, for silk, gauze and feathers, remains and circulates in all the avenues of trade at home.

Parton, in his Life of Franklin—which every body should read—gives a letter which the Doctor wrote from Paris, in 1781, to his daughter, Mrs. BACHE, in Philadelphia, so full of excellent advice and so applicable to our own times that it will be well to re-publish it just here. Then, as more recently, the United States enjoyed an inflated paper prosperity, usually the lot of nations in time of war. "Every ship to France," says the biographer, "brought private orders for tea, ribbons, silks, velvet, feathers and trinkets, while the doleful theme of half the public letters that arrived was the emptiness of the congressional treasury." At length came a request from Mrs. BACHE for some decorative article. Her father replied:

"When I began to read your account of the high prices of goods—a pair of gloves seven dollars, a yard of common gauze $24, and that it now requires a fortune to maintain a family in a very plain way!—I expected you would conclude by telling me that everybody, as well as yourself, was grown frugal and industrious; and I could scarcely believe my eyes in reading forward that there never was so much pleasure and dressing going on; and that you yourself wanted black pins and feathers from France to appear, I suppose, in the mode. This leads to imagine that, perhaps, it is not so much that the goods are grown dear as that *the money has grown cheap*, as everything else will do when excessively plenty, and that people are still as easy, nearly, in their circumstances as when a pair of gloves might be had for half a crown. The war, indeed, may in some degree raise the prices of goods, and the high taxes, which are necessary to support the war, may make our frugality necessary; and as I am always preaching that doctrine, I cannot in conscience, or in decency, encourage the contrary by my example in furnishing my children with foolish modes and luxuries. I therefore send all the articles you desire that are useful and necessary, and omit the rest, for, as you say, you should have great pride in wearing anything I send, and showing it as your father's taste. I must avoid giving you an opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

What a lesson for us is here! In our own favored land *to day* we make every thing "useful and necessary," which the Doctor willingly sent from France then. As for the lace and feathers, why can we not now, as a people, take the gem of practical wisdom above recorded, and even find them, too, at home, if we must have them, in the way the good Doctor suggested?

In What Ages of the World Have Women Been Most Honored?

A late paper in *Blackwood's Magazine* maintains the argument that women were held in low estimation till the coming of Christianity and the Christian influences—a charge which Frenchmen are very fond of attributing to the agency and character of the Virgin Mary. All this seems to be a piece of literary or pietistic sentimentalism. Ancient history shows that women were queens in Asia—a great fact in this case. We may remember Semiramis, Miriam, Deborah, Jezebel, Zenobia, Roman Cornelia, Argive Telesilla, British Boadicea and a crowd of others, all proving that women could be held in the highest possible honor and regard. The Germans, Gauls, Goths and others of the old West especially reverenced the female character as having something divine in it. They honored their sybils and priestesses and allowed women to sit in their councils. A moment's reflection will greatly damage that favorite argument of our moralists, and further examination will confute it. Women seem to have had more "honor, love and obedience" in the Pagan days than in our Christian ages. Historic facts are too strong for this literary sentimentalism, or whatever people may please to term it. This would be a very interesting subject for our debating societies—if we really have anything of the kind.—*New York Times.*

Religion and Politics.

A Paris paper gives the following sharp reproof to the intolerance of the French clerical party in reference to events in Italy:

Nothing is more odious than religion turned to the account of political passions. And this is the spectacle which the Legitimist party has presented to us for the last fifty years. Falsehood, hypocrisy, nothing has been neglected to lead public opinion astray. Under the fallacious pretext that the Bourbons were all fathers of the Church, that Henry IV., Louis XIV., and Louis XV. had sanctified themselves all their life long with the belle Gabrielle, with Mlle. de la Valliere, and with Mme. du Barry, they clothed as they are in a borrowed religious robe, impudently proclaim *La Religion c'est moi*, so that outside the Legitimist Party there is no salvation! Rome is theirs; the churches are theirs; the Pope is theirs; Paradise is theirs; Heaven's Lord himself is theirs. They command, and ought to be devout. All other persons are meddling with what does not concern them.

Something Like Hospitality.

The Paris *Magazine* relates a recent instance of hospitality exercised on a really magnificent scale. M. de Rochefoncauld, who has just been nominated member of the General Council of Loire et Cher, has built a chateau near Vendome, costing about five million francs. To celebrate the house warming on a scale suited to the establishment, M. de Rochefoncauld invited fifty guests to a succession of *fetes* which lasted a month. Gala carriages, drawn by six horses, were placed at the disposal of the guests, and concerts, balls, feasts, hunts and theatricals diversified the hours of this enchanted month. To render, as far as possible, the fleeting pleasures permanent, a photographer was attached to the service of the guests, with orders to take pictures of them, their dogs, their horses, &c., single, or in any variety of groups, especially on the occasion of any striking scene or festivity. At the close of the *fetes* each guest was presented with an album of these photographs, in which the souvenir of his past pleasures was embalmed for him in perpetuity.

—One of the incidents to American freedom, social and political, is the readiness with which men who have failed in one branch of effort, transfer their aims and efforts to another, which they pursue with renewed and persistent assiduity, until their end is attained, or another change of occupation occurs. Perhaps this peculiarity does not insure thoroughness of work, but by decreasing the number of idlers and shortening periods of idleness, it makes up for shortcomings in that regard. A foreign writer says: Perhaps the most prominent mark in the American character is its unbounded versatility. The irrepressible restlessness and nervous energy which physiologists seek to trace to the combined stimulus of climate and mixed race are not long satisfied by a single or uniform range of objects. No one can say that the world opens to man seems wide enough for the rush of so much eager and expansive vital force. Could statistics on the point be taken, we should be curious to know what number of Americans continue to fight the battle of life from first to last "on one line," as General Grant would say. Success in one direction seems to be but the call to fresh efforts in some totally different path.

—Mr. Quincy, like the most of lively and intelligent young men, loved a play and took a warm interest in the conflict which raged for a while between the old ideas and the new over this innovation. He used to assist, in the French sense of the word, at the "Moral Lectures" entitled "The School for Scandal," or "The Belle's Stratagem," under which disguise the drama sought at first to avoid the penalties of the old prohibitory laws. He was present when the Sheriff, by Governor Hancock's directions, made his first appearance on the stage in the midst of a performance, arrested the actors and carried them off in custody to answer for their misdeeds. He helped to swell the public opinion, which provoked by this severity of persecution, as the friends of the drama esteemed it, not long afterward compelled the repeal of the old laws, and procured the charter of the Boston Theatre, and he was one of the crowd that thronged its auditorium on the opening night, to celebrate the triumphant issue of the contest, and to witness what really marked an epoch in the history of the manners of New England.

—During the Radical filibustering upon impeachment in the House, "Rich-elieu" Robinson, of Brooklyn, who loves a joke, created a roar by his parliamentary question, "Inasmuch," said he, "as the leading charge against the President of the United States is that he is obstructing the action of Congress; and inasmuch as under the Constitution a member of Congress is a civil officer, would it be in order for me now to move that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) be impeached for obstructing the action of Congress, and that he be suspended from office during the pendency of that motion?" Even grave Mr. Speaker had to smile as he rapped down the roar of laughter.

—*The Pall Mall Gazette* has a very bold and powerful article in favor of the recent application of the death penalty to the Manchester Fenians. It denies that capital punishment does not deter from imitation of the conduct of the condemned; but holds that in the horror and terror manifested at the dread penalty by the community is to be found evidence of its influence on the criminal; and says: "The outcry against the execution was its strongest and best justification." One thing is certain, the condemnation that has followed the execution is not louder than would have been the outcry from the other side had the offenders been reprieved.

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For medicinal purposes.	
For medicinal purposes.	For medicinal purposes.
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine.
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Sherry Wine, Madeira Wine,	
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin.
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum.	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky.
Pure Rye Whisky.	Pure Rye Whisky.

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
de12:WTF

Suggestions of the Season.

King Winter has waved his sceptre over the land, whitening the earth, bridging the streams, and turning the water falls to pendant crystal. Upon animated, as well as inanimate nature, the frigid atmosphere produces a marked effect. The blood is driven from the surface of the body back upon its inner fountains, and a Bilious and Pulmonary, Pulmonary Diseases, Rheumatics, and unpleasant disorders of the stomach and bowels are apt to be the result.

Now, what is required to fortify the system against the attacks of disease thus urged, is clearly a tonic, which, acting through the stomach upon the circulation and the nervous system, shall redetermine the vital fluids to the surface, and brace the nerves of motion and sensation. Such has not what is required. With the TONIC must be combined such ALTERATIVE and REGULATING agencies as will tend to keep the whole animal machinery "in good working order."

These three grand requisites of a winter restorative exist, in their fullest perfection, in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which are compounded of the purest possible stimulants and extracts, of the most genial and healthful roots, barks and plants that the herbalists and botanists of the world have yet discovered.

Coughing in Church.

Hundreds of persons destroy the interest of a whole congregation, by a continued coughing and sneezing, when in church, and frequently interrupt the preacher in his sermon, by a long bark, as unbecoming as it is dangerous to the health of the person himself. This need not be. DR. KEYSER, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a medicine which, although you can't carry it in your pocket, if you will take a dose before going to church, will allay all tickling and irritation of the lungs, and by a perseverance in its use for a day or two, will entirely cure the disease. SO DON'T COUGH ANY MORE IN CHURCH; THINK OF DR. KEYSER and his CHERRY PECTORAL; open your heart strings and purse strings, and you will be a better and happier man, and not be looked upon as one who annoys your neighbors. You can get it at any Druggists.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION OFFICE, for Lung Examinations, No. 129 PENN ST.

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CHAS. T. DAVIS,
de18:167 City Engineer.

CANNED VEGETABLES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A full assortment of standard brands, at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Three doors above the Diamond.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n79 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

UNION STREET.
Notice is hereby given that the Report of the Viewers for opening UNION STREET, Seventh ward, Allegheny, is filed at No. 162, January Term, 1868, that all parties having exceptions may file the same in proper time.
J. G. McCOMBS,
de16:167 City Solicitor.

KEG HOOPS—10,000 in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—15 bags to arrive by rail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PURE LIQUORS.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important and knotty of the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and to condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove very interesting features of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and select items, together with everything important pertaining to the political world. The agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 and 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. KINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 84 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
WRIGHT'S MINCED MEAT.
Also, a full line of Foreign Fruits, at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Three doors above the Diamond.

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.
The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in appropriate or using the LIFE SUSTAINERS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the BANISHMENT OF DISEASE from the system. But before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to BEAR IN DRIVING OUT THE DISEASE EFFLUVIUMS, and morbid materials through the activity of its depurating channels, sanatory provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we die before we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to learn first the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds inflicted by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worms, erratic worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mallities, oedema and fragilitas ossium, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is strictly adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyricism and ingenious lingo of similia similibus curantur, and contraria contrarious curantur practice; and now wish PHYSICAL REDEMPTION, in its broadest sense, can try the Vis-Conservatrix Naturae Method, by giving us a call, at
No. 50 CENTRE AVENUE,
de4:hs1 Pittsburgh.

H. KIRKPATRICK,
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS.
Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted.
PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style.
Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. de4:hs

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,
and all colors dry or in oil.
Office, No. 57 FOURTH STREET.
Works on Second, between Nos. 154 and 156 and 158 Robecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny. n20

THE REPORT OF VIEWERS
appointed to assess the benefits and damages arising from the opening of
Locust Street and Evans Alley,
In the City of Allegheny, are on file in this office, and will be open for inspection until THURSDAY, the 2 th inst.
CHAS. T. DAVIS,
de18:167 City Engineer.

CANNED VEGETABLES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A full assortment of standard brands, at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny,
Third door above the Diamond.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.
Just received, the above amount of
BROOM HANDLES,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n79 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

UNION STREET.
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J. G. McCOMBS,
de16:167 City Solicitor.

KEG HOOPS—10,000 in store, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

FEATHERS—15 bags to arrive by rail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 19th, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1868, Between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
de19:173 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A large stock of fine
Gold and Silver Watches,
JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c., suitable for Holiday Presents, at
No. 119 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
yrs JOHN METCH.

PINE APPLE CHEESE.—An Invoice of
HORTON'S PINE APPLE CHEESE,
Will arrive to-morrow, at the Family Grocery of
McKNIGHT & SMITH,
No 50 Federal street, Allegheny.
Three doors above the Diamond.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
The undersigned, having by order of U. S. Court, sold all property, right, title, interest and claims belonging, heretofore, to the firm of WHITE & DONLEY to T. S. CALHOUN & CO., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the said WHITE & DONLEY to settle with the said T. S. CALHOUN & CO.
JOHN B. INGHAM,
Assignee for White & Donley.
Allegheny City, Dec. 17th, 1867. de19:171:TH

1868. DIARIES, 1868.
OF THE USUAL VARIETIES,
FOR SALE AT
W. S. HAVEN'S,
Cor. Wood and Third Sts.
de19:166

CLOTH SACQUES,
VELVET SACQUES and
FANCY CLOAKINGS,
Are now offered at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, by
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
de19:

SUGAR TOYS FOR HOLIDAYS.
A LARGE STOCK, WE WILL SELL
As Low as any House in the City.
SHEPHARD'S
Steam Confectionery,
317 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW
READY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
With a large and select assortment of HICKEY, GERGUSON, GRAHAM & MCMILLAN'S CELEBRATED
SUITS,
For BOYS, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.
OVERCOATS, all styles and sizes, in great variety.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 St. Clair Street.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOS.
Several lots just received from Auction, at very low prices. Also, a large line of
PAISLEY SHAWLS, black and red centre.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S GOODS, every variety.
For sale very cheap. Call and see them, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
96 Market Street.
de19:169

POSTPONEMENT.
THE LADIES OF THE
Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church
Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding in procuring
Lafayette Hall,
The FAIR AND FESTIVAL which was to have been held on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., has been postponed until the
11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.
Tickets already sold will be good at the time advertised.
de19:172 COMMITTEE.

CANDY TOYS! CANDY TOYS!
AT NEW YORK PRICES, BY
W. P. HUNKER & CO.,
Nos. 222 & 224 Liberty Street,
(CORNER OF SIXTH.)
Candy Toy Manufacturers.
de19:144

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A FINE PARIAN STATUETTES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS.
Also, a large assortment of Decorated English and French
CHINA TOILET SETTS,
Now patterns, of our own importation, just opened and for sale at reduced rates, at
22 Wood Street.
HENRY HIGBY.
de6:112

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.
JUST OPENED, AT 24 WOOD ST.,
OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,
With and without stands, of all sizes and lights, at
LOOKING GLASS STANDS,
FOR LILY AND SKELETON LEAVES,
For sale at reduced rates.
HENRY HIGBY.
de6:112

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT
CLARK'S DRUG STORE.
FINE PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FARINA, COLOGNES, &c., &c.
No. 103 Fifth Street
de14:TTH&S

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, 98 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.
jel5:1y

AT EATON'S,
17 FIFTH STREET.
Bradley's Duplex Elyptic Skirts.
In all NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES, AND ALL LENGTHS.
N. B.—SOILED SKIRTS AT REDUCED PRICES. de18
JAS. B. MEANOR.....JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
349 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.
Consignments solicited.
REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics' Savings Bank. J. S. Dilworth & Co. W. P. Kennedy & Bro. de12:194

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.
M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard.
Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING OR PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 4 Seventh st., or at the Yard, will be promptly filled. de10:125:1YR

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,
No. 125 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NIGHT SCHOOL.
The Board of Controllers of Allegheny Public Schools have resolved to open a Night school in the several wards of the City, for the benefit of those who are unable to attend the Day Schools. The Schools will open on
MONDAY EVENING, 6TH INSTANT.
R. S. FRANCIS, Secreta y.
de5:15

WHEAT.—10,000 BUSHELS
CHOICE NO. 1 SPRING WHEAT,
Arriving and for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.
oct 1:ds

"THAT TENNESSEE FLOUR."
—One car load (87 bbls.) to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFECTIONERY.
MRS. R. C. NEEPER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. E. A. MORGAN.)
Baker & Confectioner,
Corner of Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley.
CANDIES. CANDIES. CANDIES.
FRUIT CAKES, PIES and all kinds of FANCY CAKES made every day. POUND CAKES, JELLY CAKES, FAUTY CAKES, manufactured for parties at short notice.
A splendid ICE CREAM and OYSTER SALOON has been fitted up especially for Ladies. Just received, a large variety of handsome
FRENCH BOXES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Remember the place,
MRS. R. C. NEEPER.
Corner Diamond Alley and Smithfield St.
de19:172

BEAVER CLOTHS,
AND
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
The best assortment in the city, at
J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 97 MARKET STREET.

ALL GOODS REDUCED IN PRICE.
FRENCH POPLINS,
IRISH POPLINS,
ENGLISH MERINOS, for 31 cents.
No. 87 Market Street.
de19

NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We have just returned from the East with a large stock of GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON, and are prepared to suit

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

—Chevalier Wykoff is married.

—Cleveland wants a gallery of fine arts.

—Dogs are vaccinated in France for distemper.

—The Manassas Gap Railroad track has been relaid.

—Patti is jealous of Kellogg, who in turn is ditto of Patti.

—Three thousand bales of cotton were raised in Illinois this year.

—Cleveland is also desirous of possessing a female medical college.

—General Dent denies having written the Grant letter attributed to him.

—Heated skates is the latest invention. The heating is chemically done.

—Washington wants to be reformed, but begins by beginning parties at 7½ o'clock.

—A German Arctic expedition is being formed, and eighty thousand dollars are to be spent.

—Pike's new opera house in New York is larger and seats more people than the Academy of Music.

—The roses and lillies are all in full bloom and the trees and grapes green, at New Orleans, still.

—Holmes's Guardian Angel is to be translated into French with the title of "Ancestral Sin."

—Thirteen thousand men are engaged at Concarneau, in France, in the capture and cure of sardines.

—A horse, evidently believing that all flesh is grass, took a bite out of the cheek of a Mr. Ragle.

—"They say" that Goldwin Smith is going to remove to this country, he being disgusted with England.

—The first Grant club in Connecticut was organized in Hartford last week, Gen. Whittaker taking the chair.

—The bridge over the Mississippi at Quincy will cost $1,000,000, and will not be ready for use until next August.

—The Camden. (N. J.) nickel works were completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss, $15,000; no insurance.

—A boot blacking machine has been invented. We think this is the only one of its kind, although there are numerous eye blacking machines.

—It is stated that a Japanese named San-ge-roo has been immured in Savannah for pounding a tradesman under the influence of too much San-ga-ree.—*Boston Post.*

—A woman in Philadelphia died of heart disease, on Monday, in a railway station, where she was awaiting the departure of a train on which she wished to go to the funeral of a friend.

—An exchange says "drunk and disorderlies saw the city wood in Minneapolis." Such trash have often seen that the city wouldn't put up with anything of the sort here.

—Napoleon, not content with his present literary fame, is writing another book. If he does not watch out, the cruel Bismarck will get out a better one and again eclipse him.

—Query. If England can afford to spend $1,900,000 for a war in Abyssinia how much can we afford to spend for a piece of Cuba?—how much for the whole of St. Thomas; for a hole is all that is likely to be left there.

—Prentice says that "Carl Schurz's writings make people laugh almost as much as his fighting used to do." Just so, and the same way that people like Prentice then laughed, out of the wrong sides of their mouths, and the writings aren't going to right them.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* announces in one column that Ole Bull is about to sail for America, and in another that he has arrived in Boston. If both are true, the City of Paris may as well shut up shop for a faster than she is somewhere.

—The Denver people have gone back on the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division. They say that that company has been fooling them long enough, and that now they will build a branch road to Cheyenne City, and strike the real Pacific Railroad there.

—Amusements are becoming very tedious, long whiley, to anglicize a teutonic expression. Wagner's new comic opera is said to be six hours long. Offenbach's Robinson Crusoe, just brought out in Paris, is five hours long, and Ristori's Marie Antoinette, when not cut down, occupies the whole evening from eight o'clock to one or half-past one. No one can possibly be amused for so long a time, no matter how amusing the play is.

—A young woman, named Coon, died very suddenly in Chicago, on Sunday morning. From the sundry bruises on her head, the emaciated condition of her body, and the statement of her husband and children, it is supposed that she was almost dead with starvation, and that she fell partially out of bed, with her head resting on the floor, and thus died. Some suspicion of the husband having beaten her to death is felt, and he is in custody, but the general opinion is that the death was an accidental one.

—Mr. Durand, managing director of the Union Pacific Railroad, is preparing to erect a pile bridge across the Missouri at Omaha, as soon as the river shall freeze. An exchange says: "This bridge will secure unbroken communication during the winter between Chicago and the Plains, and it will save the railroad companies, in two months, more than it will cost. Of course, when the ice breaks in the spring, the bridge will be carried down the river. But during the winter months it will save a large sum in the transportation of freight across the river."

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce is crowded in its present quarters, and recently appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Pike to ascertain on what terms he would let them have the splendid hall in his new building. Mr. Pike, after considering for a while, offered the whole building, hall, shops, offices, &c., with the ground, for one million of dollars. The committee thus reported, and no action has, as yet, been agreed upon. The hall is described as the most elaborate and perfect, in every detail, in the country. The frescoing alone being finer than in any similar building on the continent.

—A girl on Tuesday last placed her tongue on an iron pump handle in Albany. Nobody witnessed the operation, and as she could not call out, she was forced to remain in the decidedly uncomfortable position until some one noticed her, when, by heating the iron, the tongue was released. A notoriously hen pecked observer of the performance rushed home armed with a piece of cold iron, but his wife was too sharp for him, and would not allow her tongue to touch it, thus blasting his hopes of a quiet evening at home.

—On Thursday last a negro, who was was one of the two, who, early last week, murdered an inoffensive German farmer, without a shadow of cause or provocation, without ever having seen him before or having spoken a word to him, and without being in liquor, was arrested in Venice, Illinois. A large mob of Germans collected and three times attempted to seize and lynch the prisoner, once having actually fastened the rope around his neck, but the sheriff and constable, by dint of a good deal of personal influence and bravery, rescued him. At the third attempt the constable who had locked himself into a room with the prisoner, fired through the door at the besieging crowd and wounded a man; this stopped for a time the ardor of the mob; but they returned a fourth time to the attack, and in spite of the five barrels of the constables revolver, which were fired in rapid succession, the door was broken in and the wretched negro taken and hanged. The other negro, the accomplice in the murder, is still at large.

HORNE & CO'S

GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY.

THE LARGEST STORE,

THE LARGEST STOCK,

THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

If You want Christmas or New Year's Gifts,

COME TO

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

1,000 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Just Opened, all kinds and qualities, and at NEW YORK PANIC PRICES!

REAL AND IMITATION LACES,

HANDKERCH'S, SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, COIFFEURS,

IN POINT, POINT APLIQUES AND VALENCIENNES.

The Latest Importations and Choice Patterns.

Embroideries, a splendid line.
Infant Robes, Caps and Waists.
Brocha Scarfs, very cheap.
Beautiful Pieces of Embroidery.
Fine Slipper Patterns.
Fine Silk Suspenders, Embroidered.
Cloak and Dress Ornaments.
Gent's Furnishing Goods, Ties, Scarfs, Shirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods.
Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Scarfs, Mittens, Basques.
Two cases Balmoral Skirts, fresh goods, at $1.00.
Two cases Shirts and Drawers, at 50 cents.
600 Pair Real French Corsets, at $1.00.
Gloves and Hosiery, all kinds, and cheaper than ever.
Brooches, Sets, Pins, Money Bags and Fancy Goods.
Fine Silk Umbrellas.
50 Dozen Bradley's Duplex Skirt, at $1.00, a great bargain; and many other articles too numerous to mention.
Good Fleecy Lined Hose, 20 cents.
Extra Fleecy Lined Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Fine Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1.50.
600 good and fashionable Hoop Skirts, at 50 cents, just received.

WE ASK YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HAINHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. te7:eod

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO'S

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLNES.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for Marine boilers. ta11:n92

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bruisers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, Alum, Blue Vitriol, &c. Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Consisting on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 146 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:6m:dWT

☞ THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EVILS, A BOON and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se26:d&T

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

H. K. TYLER. ..... F. F. ROBINSON.

TYLER & ROBINSON

(Successors to JAMES CHARLTON,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOG PUMPS,

And all kinds of WOODEN TUBING; corner of WENT and THIRD Streets, Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. au17:f55

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

oct26 F. C. DUFFY.

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention paid to the manufacture of Lime Pump Pipe. ta11:n26

☞ HEATERS MELTING OF LEAD.

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

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Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

☞ WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HAINHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. te7:eod

☞ ROBINSON, REA & CO'S

(Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLNES.)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for Marine boilers. ta11:n92

☞ LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Bruisers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, Alum, Blue Vitriol, &c. Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Consisting on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 146 FIRST STREET and 139 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:6m:dWT

☞ THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the EVILS, A BOON and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se26:d&T

☞ QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

H. K. TYLER. ..... F. F. ROBINSON.

TYLER & ROBINSON

(Successors to JAMES CHARLTON,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOG PUMPS,

And all kinds of WOODEN TUBING; corner of WENT and THIRD Streets, Allegheny City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Repairing done on the shortest notice. au17:f55

CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE

CITY TO BUY THE

TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE,

Is at No. 146 GRANT STREET.

oct26 F. C. DUFFY.

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And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 32 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

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GLINTON MILL, SEWICKLEYVILLE, OHIO.
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, S. H. Hartman, John H. Livingston, John M. Parkin, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

an28

A. STETTLER, SONS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks,

And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

Locust St., Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

FULTON MACHINE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved pattern, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power Engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

Apply to P. C. GRIGSS, Wellsville, O., Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and Time of C. & P. R. R.

oct9:h3

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

No. 5 FOURTH STREET,

Between Liberty and Ferry Streets,

Orders promptly attended to. ap15:n39

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE LIME, HAIR, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 189 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se13

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator.

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either City, Charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se27

F. BUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware,

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. jel5:d30

$15,000 TO LOAN,

ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,

No. 60 Smithfield Street.

Real Estate bought and sold. ty25

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, PHILO HALL, No. 71 THIRD STREET, with St. Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SUNDRIES.

100 boxes Goshen Cheese:
25 " Factory do:
200 " Hamburg do:
100 casks Pearlash;
100 " Soda Ash;
50 " "Refined Sal" Soda;
200 bbls. White Lime;
200 pkgs. Mackerel, Trout White & Fish;
200 pigs Lead;
20 bbls. Manganese;
25 " Fire Clay;
In Store and for sale by
de3 J. H. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

BARRED FLANNEL!

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED FLANNEL,

In Black and Red,

AND

BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK.

AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES!

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 Wood Street.

THE GREAT SALE

STILL CONTINUES,

AT

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

JUST ARRIVING.

Bought very low, and which will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES. Call and see the

French Corsets at $1.

NOW IS THE TIME TO

PROCURE BARGAINS,

As we are determined to close out our present stock before the New year.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

de7:

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to their extensive stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

IT COMPRISES A LARGE VARIETY OF

Fancy Glove Boxes;
Cigar Stands, Watch Stands;
Work Boxes, Fancy Ornamentals, &c.
New Style Dupl'ex Skirt, 50 cents;
Fine Lot of Albums, worth from $1.00, selling for 75 cents.
Large lot of Gent's Fur Topped Kid Gloves, at $1.50 a pair.

A Splendid Stock of Lace Goods,

SUCH AS

Point Lace Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Handkerchiefs;
Point Lace Collars, Sacques Lace Collars;
Ladies' Fine Collarets.

WE ALSO SELL

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, 4 cents.
Hem'd & Tucked " 25 cents;
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, 12½ cents;
Heavy Merino Ribbed Hose, 18 cents;
All Wool Hose, 25 cents.
Ladies' Merino Vests, slightly soiled, 75c;
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10 cents.

Remember, these goods are to be had at

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

de15:

1867. 1867.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.

OF MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS.

Jewel and Work Boxes;
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes;
Odor Perfumery Stands;
Cigar and Dressing Cases;
Fine Jet and Belt Clasps;
" Jet and Fancy Jewelry;
Morocco Wallets and Pocket Books;
Real and Imitation Laces;
Plain and Embroidered Handk'fs;
Fine Cashmere Scarfs;
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves.
A complete stock of

Undershirts and Drawers,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS,

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of

TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS,

ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

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1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

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Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Checks Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, sk rts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics, a full line of Notions and Small Wares, also, a full line of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are selected for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENFIELD BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY MANUFACTS, sold strictly on commission. MILL PRICES. Call and see the parements.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT.....W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A full supply of Cooking, Heating and Parlor Stoves, Fenders, Fire Irons and stands; Fancy Oval and Square Coal Vases and Hods, and Housefurnishing goods in general. Also, manufacturers of REMBER'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for cooking meats, vegetables, puddings, &c., in one vessel. Also, agent for Speer's Galvanic Anti-rust and Gas Burner Fire Stoves, for anthracite and other coal.

Jobbing done with special attention to the manufacture of Grocers' Canisters. oct3:nd

LEWIS KIM.....NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ.

KIM & SCHWARTZ,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite the Post Office, and No. 64 WILLIS STREET, near tunnel.

oct31:y61 PITTSBURGH, PA

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Britannia and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WOOD STREET, near Washington.

Enamelled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. Also all Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, SPEAKERS AND SPELLERS; SMITH'S GRAMMARS AND COWLES'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand.

THOMAS MEGRAW,
Street Commissioner.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

5,000 ACRES OF VALUABLE

Timber, Coal and Mineral Lands

FOR SALE.

Situate on the line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in Cambria county, within a short distance of Wilmore Station; has a frontage on the Railroad of nearly three miles, several veins of the best quality of pure rich bituminous coal underlie the whole tract. The veins rise gently from the Railroad towards the rear of the property, thus making it favorable for mining and easily drained. There is a large market for coke and it will cost but little to manufacture it. The property contains, besides the coal, several kinds of stratified IRON ORE; also LIMESTONE, Fire and Potter's clays, sand stone for building and for glass manufacturers. Not far beneath the bed rock of the coal formation lies a valuable bed of iron ore, which has been opened and worked westward. A great portion of the tract is covered with valuable timber of large growth, such as Ash, Cherry, Lime, Poplar, Oak, &c. The facilities for transporting this timber, when manufactured into lumber, either east or west, are unsurpassed. There is a water power saw Mill on the extreme part of the tract, and at the Railroad Station there is an excellent steam saw Mill, recently erected and now cutting 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day. The demand for lumber at this point is constant, and a much larger supply could be readily sold. Also Mill, which is almost new, and timber on this property for several such mills.

The improvements on the property are worth from $40,000 to $50,000. There are two large mansions built for former proprietors in elegant style; a large store house, shops, &c., and about ten tenements for workmen, with stables, &c.

These lands are also well adapted to farming purposes, and under proper agricultural treatment would yield good crops, while they are specially adapted to grazing purposes.

For further particulars apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,

1/2 Fourth Street.

no30:h96

FOR SALE—Two Lots, each 30 by 100 feet, on Warren street, between Redford and Webster street, on which is erected a one story frame house of four rooms and basement kitchen. On said lots is a well of good sanding water, a bake-oven, some grape vines, &c., which will be sold very low for cash, or exchanged for a small farm, within 30 to 50 miles of this city, near the line of a railroad.

Also, the best Hotel in the Borough of Indiana, the county seat of Indiana county, Pa. This is a large frame building, of 56 rooms and a basement under the whole house, and is situated on the corner of Philadelphia and Clymer streets, on a lot 60 by 250 feet; and on said premises is a frame house 24 by 60 feet, used as a wood house in the lower story and bull room above; also, a frame stable 15 by 60 feet; also, a half lot, 50 by 100 feet, on which is a large frame stable, used as a livery stable. The whole property is now occupied, is painted and repaired throughout, and is one of the best locations for a public house in Western Pa., and will be sold very cheap if applied for soon.

Also, a Farm of 102 acres, at half price, to a cash customer. This farm is in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., within two miles of Latrobe, a station on the Penn. R. R.; 100 acres of cleared land, under good fencing, the residue 62 acres good white oak, black oak and chestnut; black walnut and locust timber. This is a first rate farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good and comfortable buildings, a frame house of 8 rooms; large barn, 30 by 85 feet, and has coal and limestone under the whole tract, and is convenient to churches, school, mills, &c.

For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

de12 Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au15:

WASHINGTON CO. FARM.

FOR SALE—A tract of 46 acres, of which 30 is cleared, and the remainder covered with fine white oak timber. Situated in West Finley township, Washington county, Pa., 6 miles south of West Alexander, and 4 of a mile from Hanleytown, to convenient churches and schools. Has on it two log houses, new stable and grain houses; an orchard of eight acres of young apples, pears, peaches, plums, &c. Good water in every field.

APPLY TO

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker in Stock and Real Estate,

au17 Apollo Building, Fourth street.

FRAME COTTAGE,

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 150 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 450 full bearing grape vines, of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

de7:6tel

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land;

Situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, at one of the best stations on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The mill is in good order, has two runs, good steam and water power, metal gearing, of the first class. The land is nearly all tillable, and under good fence. Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal near the river.

Inquire of PETER SNIVELY,

de9:1?7 On the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres. Improvements, two houses and stables, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cultivation. Also, several other Farms, in good localities and well improved, which will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,

118 Grant street,

ap26:n83 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all necessary fixtures for a good business and immediate operation. There are 68 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river. Will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to or address S. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant st., opposite Court House. se17

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Situated at corner of Denny's and Soho streets, Pittsburgh. Lot 24 feet by 100 feet, extending to 22 alley. Frame house, two stories high, of 8 rooms; large cellar; large yard in front; hydrant water on the lot. Price $2,700. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,

se23 Broker in Stock, &c.

1/2 Fourth street.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h53

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 95½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS.

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, consisting of SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make to order in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h84

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.,)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

☞ SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my17:n8

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja30:n1

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

DOLLAR

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS.....$2,200,000 54.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.
VICE PRESIDENTS:

John G. Rockefeller,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	Robert Robb,
James Herdman,	John H. Shoenberger,
James McAuley,	James Shiele,
James B. D. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES.

Wm. J. Anderson,	Robert C. Loomis,
Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
Stacy Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter F. Marshall,
Lewis A. Carrier,	John B. McCleane,
Charles A. Colton,	Ormsby Phillips,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmertz,
William R. Haven,	Alexander Thain,
Peter H. Hunker,	William Vankirk,
Richard Haya,	Isaac Whitaker,
James D. Kelly,	Wm. F. Wyman.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. R. D. MEEDS. ja1

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check without Interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.
Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS.

THOMPSON BELL, J. H. GILLESPIE,
JOHN H. DALZELL, A. M. MARSHALL,
JAMES CHALFANT.

Stockholders to whom we make REFERENCES:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton.	Thos. Swing.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Organized in 1845.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Day—Monday and Thursday.

DIRECTORS:

G. Wettach, Frank Tiernan,
A. Achley, S. Dehaven,
Alexander Morse, Jas. L. Graham, President.
John W. Riddle, Cashier. mr24

SWORD'S SELF-TEMPERING

STEAM POWER

BRICK MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE

AND

BRICK MANUFACTURING CO.

This Machine takes the clay direct from the bank, (without the preparation, by soaking necessary for "soft mud" machines,) and tempers it thoroughly, pressing it into moulds, brick stiff enough to be packed up eight high in the yard as made. For seeing with the trowel, tearing hard nogs, and making a strong, true brick, there are no better brick known. The cost of making them by this machine is from 95 cents to $1.10 per 1,000, according to the rates of wages. This is a guarantee. The machine is built in variety of sizes and styles, and is the best style for strength and permanent use in working clay. Apply for circulars, giving full information, at the office,

58 CANAL ST., 2d Story,

Between Penn and Liberty

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judges Williams and Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

MOTION TO STAY EXECUTION.

George W. Martin vs. John T. Martin. Motion to set aside an execution and stay sale of defendant's goods. On Dec. 6th G. A. Martin entered judgment (in the District Court) against John T. Martin, his brother, for $4,450.30, on a warrant of attorney, dated July 22d, 1867, and on the same day an execution was issued, and in pursuance thereof the Sheriff closed defendant's store, No. 84 Wylie street, advertising the same for sale, and proceeded to sell on the 13th. Hood, Bonbright & Co., merchants, of Philadelphia, endorsers of defendant to the amount of $7,500, filed a petition in the United States Court, setting forth that the defendant was a bankrupt, and had suffered the execution to be issued for the purpose of preferring his brother, as creditor, and said Court has fixed the 24th inst. to decide the question of bankruptcy. Bruce & Negley, as counsel for Hood, Bonbright & Co., moved the the Court to stay proceedings under the execution, at least until the United States Court decide upon the bankruptcy question, and if that tribunal should decide defendant a bankrupt, to stay proceedings permanently, so that the assignee in bankruptcy may take the property for distribution among the creditors. Veech & Son, as counsel for G. W. Martin, resisted the motion, and the matter was argued at considerable length. No decision was rendered.

In the case of William J. Graham vs. the Methodist Episcopal Church—action on mechanics lien—the jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $700.

J. P. Gilson vs. Ardesco Oil Company. Action to recover for damages sustained by the explosion of stills. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

VERDICTS.

In the two cases against Hugh Brady, for assault and battery, the jury returned verdicts of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

In the case of Michael Joyce, indicted for aggravated assault and battery upon Barbara E. Fitzpatrick, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

FOUND TO BE INSANE.

Jacob Miller was tried for an assault and battery upon William Graham, an aged and infirm man, residing in Pearson's court, off Diamond alley. In the investigation of the case it appeared that the defendant is of unsound mind, is not sane, and the jury therefore found a verdict of not guilty.

ACQUITTED BUT NOT RELEASED.

Patrick Karnes was indicted for larceny on oath of Geo. E. Allen, in taking two coats, a dinner bucket, tin cups, &c., from the place of business of the prosecutor, in November. The evidence established the fact that if the defendant had stolen anything it was a wheelbarrow, but as this was not charged in the indictment, the jury were obliged to acquit. It appeared, however, that the defendant had been previously, once or more, in Court for stealing, and he was remanded to prison, having been required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his good behavior.

HOTEL LARCENY.

Charles Norman, colored, was placed on trial for the larceny of a shawl, over coat and pair of boots, the property of one Wesley Kerr, proprietor of the Scott House. The defendant was employed at the hotel as porter, and the articles being missed, search was made and they were found in his trunk. The coat belonged to a son of Mr. Kerr, the shawl to Rev. J. K. Ormond, and the boots to J. De Bridevoir. The plea of guilty was entered as to the larceny of the coat, and the prisoner was sentenced to one year and six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

COURTEZAN ROW.

Caroline Black, mulatto, indicted for an aggravated assault and battery on Belle Kelly, was placed on trial. The parties are abandoned women, of the worst sort, and on the 11th of October last they quarrelled in Allegheny City, in the vicinity of the Penitentiary. The woman Kelly was knocked down with a brick and most terribly beaten, so much so that her life was considered in danger, and she was removed to a hospital. She testified that she and defendant had been running around during the day drinking, and that while they were talking to a couple of young men the defendant seized the brick and knocked her down, without any angry words having previously passed. The jury convicted, and the defendant was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and three months.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Adam Kestner, of Birmingham, plead guilty to an assault and battery upon his wife. He was also complained of for making threats and desertion. The wife testified that not only neglected to support her family, but refused to take her life and treated her most outrageously. Her little boys, who worked in the glass house, contributed to her support, but had been frequently compelled to sleep away from home by reason of abuse from their father for refusing to give him their wages. Enough appeared to show that the defendant, through intemperance, had become a very bad man, little better than a brute. He was sentenced, for assault and battery, to pay a fine of ten dollars and the costs and to undergo thirty days imprisonment—to give $300 bail to keep the peace for one year—and to pay the costs in the desertion case.

Court adjourned.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House was filled with a large and fashionable audience last night to hear Miss Melville. The entertainment commenced with the "Comical Countess," which was followed by the "Pretty Horse Breaker," and concluded with the most amusing of all burlesques, entitled the "Black Cook." Miss Melville, in addition to being the most pleasant actress that has appeared in this city, is a charming vocalist. She possesses a rich mine vein of natural power and sweetness, which has been cultivated to a degree seldom reached by American singers. No one having heard her sing can fail to be pleased with her. A splendid bill is offered to-night.

THE RINK.—The skating in Keystone Rink is delightful, and will continue so for a week at least, the weather to the contrary notwithstanding. The Great Western Band is in attendance every evening from seven o'clock until the Rink closes, and the fun is indescribable. Everybody should go to the Rink and see what a pleasant place of amusement it is. The manager is untiring in his efforts to promote the comfort of visitors, and the attaches are all accommodating and agreeable gentlemen.

Victimized.

An elderly gentleman hailing from Beaver county, McElhany by name, made his appearance at the Mayor's office yesterday evening and made the following statement: He came to the city to buy a horse, and had attended the horse market on Irwin street for that purpose. While at the market he was accosted by a young man who said he had a fine mare horse he wished to sell, and requested him to go and look at him. The two started together to see the horse, and when they were about to enter the stable, which, from the old man's description of the place, must have been on Cecil alley, the young man proposed to trade pocket-books. McElhany says he pulled out his pocket-book, which was a new one and contained 21.50, to show to his new acquaintance, when the fellow snatched it out of his hand and made off. The old gentleman had been indulging pretty freely in "tangle-foot," and was unable to give any description of the thief that would be likely to lead to his detection.

Philomathic Club.—The entertainment given on Tuesday evening by the Philomathic Circle was attended by a large and brilliant audience, and the several performers acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. The question for discussion, "Which Exerts the Greatest Influence on Mankind—Love or Money," although an old and hackneyed one, was handled in an able manner on both sides, and was listened to with marked attention and interest by the audience. The music by the ladies, both vocal and instrumental, was excellent, and by no means the least attraction of the entertainment.

Assault and Battery.

—Patrick Hughes made information before Alderman Thomas, yesterday, charging one Joseph Sa..is with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant pulled him by the hair and struck him in the face with his fist, drawing blood. On the other side the defendant says that the prosecutor attempted to take improper liberties with his wife which led to the assault. A hearing was had which resulted in the defendant being held to bail for a further hearing.

Chastised Him.

—James Adair made information before Mayor McCarthy yesterday against Mrs. Knox, his mother-in-law, charging her with assault and battery. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Moon, who, we suppose, will arrest the belligerent mother-in-law this morning.

W. A. Gildenfeny, Fifth street sends us *Lippincott's Magazine* for January, with a rich table of literary and scientific contents; also, *Demorest's Magazine and Mirror of Fashion* for January, full of reading for the ladies and brilliantly illustrated. These works deserve their great popularity.

—Spring Abbey, a sort of sporting hotel in Buffalo, New York, was burned yesterday.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers.

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the privilege of 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 BONDS OF 1867,

interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Sheltonati, or other brands, and propose to sell at low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No 1 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Black Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Mechanics and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 4:19

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS,

FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,

Manufacture the best

CORDAGE,

OAKUM,

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TWINES, in every variety

Warehouse, 124 & 115 Water St.

Call or send for Circular. 1apl:ly

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 132⅞.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money continues easy and steady at 6@7 percent. Prime commercial paper. Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109@109¼; gold, first class bills. Gold is lower, opening at 133¼ and advancing to 134¼, and closing at 132⅞. Exports and specie to-day, $392,833.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government Stocks are stronger with some investment demand, in anticipation of the January dividend. Coupons '81, 111¾@111¾; do. '82, 108¾, 108¾@108⅝; do. 84, 107¾@108¼; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do. new, 107¾@108⅛; do. '67, 108¾@108¾; do. 10-40s at 102¾@103⅛; 7-30s at 104⅜@104⅝.

STOCKS.

Stocks strong and higher, closing steady at an advance: Canton, 48¾@49; Cumberland 27¼@28; Adams Express 60@88½; United States, 61; American 77; Merchants' Union 35¾; Quicksilver 19¾@20; Mariposa 8@8½; Pacific Mail 121@121¼; Atlantic 118¾@119; Western Union 103½@103¾; Boston 90½; New York Central 117¾@118; Erie 74@74½; Hudson 132¾@133; Reading 99¼@99⅝; Ohio Certificates 89¾@90; Michigan Southern 83¼@84; do preferred 93¾@93; Michigan Central 119@119½; Illinois Central 132¾@132¾; Pittsburgh 87½@88¾; Toledo 101¾@102; Rock Island 96¾@96⅞; Northwest 84¾@85; do preferred 82¾@87¾; Fort Wayne 99½@99¾; Missouris 98; New Tennessees, 62¾. Engagements of specie for the German steamer to-morrow, $200,000.

MINING SHARES.

Mining Shares dull: Smith & Parmelee 295; Harmon 10; Quartz Hill 120; Gregory 305; Corydon 35; Davidson 4.

SUB-TREASURY

Receipts, $1,270,146; payments, $4,286,715; balance, $104,150,796.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., December 18.—1 bbl wine, Wm Clyde; 8 cases segars, 19 pags tobacco, R F Weddle; 37 do do, Smith, Johnston & Co; 8 packages, McKay & Bro; 29 pags tobacco, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bxs soap, 10 kegs lard, J A Renshaw; 5 bxs lard, Dilworth, Bro & Co; 1 bbl do, Metzger; 1 do nuts, Carter, McGrew & Co; 1 car grain, Voigt & Co; 1 car corn, H Schneidbath; 1 car corn, Bingham & Bro; 1 car corn, A H Childs & Co; 9 do do, Holmes, Bell & Co; 3 do do, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 200 bus barley, J Gangwish; 35 bxs starch, Wm Hastings; 45 bxs oats, 37 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 11 bbls dry apples, Reed, Shinkle & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 5 dressed hogs, A H McClausland; 25 bbls flour, John Porterfield; 293 pigs lead, Bailey, Fahnestock & Co; 31 bbls flour, W Gelbin; 109 bbls hides, A Hostetter; 4 cars staves, C C Smith; 1 bbl bbls, R Kinsey & Son; 100 do do; 190 sks feed, Shomaker & Lang; 17 sks oats, J Glenn; 5 bxs candles, F Sellers & Co; 50 do do, Armbuckles & Co; 4 bxs candles, Wm Hasings; 25 bbls lard oil, E H Myers & Co; 2 bbls tobacco, E Meyer & Co; 1 do tobacco, E Hunkenstein; 1 car corn, Campbell & Brown; 70 tcs coal, Sellers & Co; 4 tcs hams, John Porterfield; 25 sks dry goods, Voigt & Co; 1 do do, Voigt & Co; 4 do dry fruit, I Dickey & Co; 13 bbls oil, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 10 do do, Dilworth, Porter & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R., December 18.—Cattle per steam, Rhinick & Co; 4 do do, Bryan & Cauffman; 130 bloomsburg iron, J Moorhead; 100 tcs grease, 100 do lard, 2603 pcs meat, 5 Sellers' machines, 11 sks flour, 1 do cabinet ware, 1 do do, 2694 pcs meat, J H Parker; 1 car bran, P Scott; 1 do do, Kell & Kinnard; 71 tcs coal, Sellers & Co; 1 car do, Bingham & Bro; 1 car hogs, J P Hanna & Co; 23 bbls chairs, J G Harvey; 9 dressed hogs, J Hawk; 135 bars steel, Anderson, Bruce & Co; 1 car lard, Voigt & Co; 1 dressed hog, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 2 bxs tobacco, Wm Clyde; 1 do do, Daniels & Son; 1 do do, Dickson & Co; 49 bbls coal tar, W T Dunn; 1 car coal, J Mullin; 46 bxs glass, Hansen & Co; 1 car coal, Wm Speer; 1 do do, Wm Speer; 1 do do, owner; 2 bbls sausage, 3 do bones, W H Hays & Son.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, December 18—7 cars iron, Nimick & Co; 16,000 bus coal, Wm Speer & Co; 1 car coal, Lea and A S Wilson; 52 sks oats, McCullough, Smith & Co; 22 do do, 12 do rye, Scott & Gleai; 11 do do, Lea and A S Wilson; 1 car coal, Kennedy & Co; 4 do rye, McHenry & Hood; 463 sks malt, J Wainwright; 75 bdls paper, J R Welton & Co; 1 car flour, Bingham & Bro; 1 do do, Lea and A S Wilson; Oliver & Phillips; 131 sks oats, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car coal, Wm Speer; 1 do do, Lea and A S Wilson; 1 car coal, Wm Speer; 1 do do, owner; 1 car coal